

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 4, 2013

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 3, 2013

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 20, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 1, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 467

Introduced by Senator Leno

February 21, 2013

An act to amend Section 1524.2 of, and to add Sections 1524.4, 1524.5, 1524.6, and 1524.7 to, the Penal Code, relating to privacy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 467, as amended, Leno. Privacy: electronic communications: warrant.

Existing law authorizes a court or magistrate to issue a warrant for the search of a place and the seizure of property or things identified in the warrant where there is probable cause to believe that specified grounds exist. Existing law also provides for a warrant procedure for the acquisition of stored communications and other identifying information in the possession of a foreign corporation that is a provider of electronic communication services or remote computing services to the general public, and procedures for a California corporation that provides electronic communication services or remote computing services to the general public when served with a warrant issued by a court in another state.

This bill would delete the warrant requirement that the providers of electronic communication services or remote computing services be providing those services to the general public.

This bill would prohibit a governmental entity, as defined, from obtaining the contents of a wire or electronic communication from a provider of electronic communication services or remote computing services that is stored, held, or maintained by that service provider without a valid search warrant issued by a duly authorized magistrate, with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation, using established warrant procedures. The bill would require, within 3 days after a governmental entity receives those contents from a service provider pursuant to the warrant, the governmental entity to serve upon or deliver to the subscriber, customer, or user a copy of the warrant and a notice, as specified, including certain information. The bill would authorize a delay in serving the warrant notice, as provided.

This bill would prohibit, except as provided, a person or entity providing electronic communication services or remote computing services from knowingly divulging to any person or entity the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is stored, held, or maintained by that service provider.

Any knowing or intentional violation of these provisions, except as provided, would be subject to a civil action with appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, actual damages of not less than \$1,000, possible punitive damages, attorney's fees, and court costs.

Existing law prohibits a cause of action against a foreign or California corporation or other entity, as specified, for providing records, information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a warrant.

This bill would also prohibit a cause of action against a foreign or California corporation or other entity, as specified, that provides records, information, facilities, or assistance pursuant to statutory authorization, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1524.2 of the Penal Code is amended to
- 2 read:
- 3 1524.2. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have
- 4 the following meanings:
- 5 (1) The terms "electronic communication services" and "remote
- 6 computing services" shall have the same meaning as they have in

1 the Electronic Communications Privacy Act in Chapter 121
2 (commencing with Section 2701) of Part I of Title 18 of the United
3 State Code Annotated.

4 (2) An “adverse result” occurs when notification of the existence
5 of a search warrant results in:

6 (A) Danger to the life or physical safety of an individual.

7 (B) A flight from prosecution.

8 (C) The destruction of or tampering with evidence.

9 (D) The intimidation of potential witnesses.

10 (E) Serious jeopardy to an investigation or undue delay of a
11 trial.

12 (3) “Applicant” refers to the peace officer to whom a search
13 warrant is issued pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1528.

14 (4) “California corporation” refers to any corporation or other
15 entity that is subject to Section 102 of the Corporations Code,
16 excluding foreign corporations.

17 (5) “Foreign corporation” refers to any corporation that is
18 qualified to do business in this state pursuant to Section 2105 of
19 the Corporations Code.

20 (6) “Properly served” means that a search warrant has been
21 delivered by hand, or in a manner reasonably allowing for proof
22 of delivery if delivered by United States mail, overnight delivery
23 service, or facsimile to a person or entity listed in Section 2110 of
24 the Corporations Code.

25 (b) The following provisions shall apply to any search warrant
26 issued pursuant to this chapter allowing a search for records that
27 are in the actual or constructive possession of a foreign corporation
28 that provides electronic communication services or remote
29 computing services, where those records would reveal the identity
30 of the customers using those services, data stored by, or on behalf
31 of, the customer, the customer’s usage of those services, the
32 recipient or destination of communications sent to or from those
33 customers, or the content of those communications.

34 (1) When properly served with a search warrant issued by the
35 California court, a foreign corporation subject to this section shall
36 provide to the applicant, all records sought pursuant to that warrant
37 within five business days of receipt, including those records
38 maintained or located outside this state.

39 (2) Where the applicant makes a showing and the magistrate
40 finds that failure to produce records within less than five business

1 days would cause an adverse result, the warrant may require
2 production of records within less than five business days. A court
3 may reasonably extend the time required for production of the
4 records upon finding that the foreign corporation has shown good
5 cause for that extension and that an extension of time would not
6 cause an adverse result.

7 (3) A foreign corporation seeking to quash the warrant must
8 seek relief from the court that issued the warrant within the time
9 required for production of records pursuant to this section. The
10 issuing court shall hear and decide that motion no later than five
11 court days after the motion is filed.

12 (4) The foreign corporation shall verify the authenticity of
13 records that it produces by providing an affidavit that complies
14 with the requirements set forth in Section 1561 of the Evidence
15 Code. Those records shall be admissible in evidence as set forth
16 in Section 1562 of the Evidence Code.

17 (c) A California corporation that provides electronic
18 communication services or remote computing services, when
19 served with a warrant issued by another state to produce records
20 that would reveal the identity of the customers using those services,
21 data stored by, or on behalf of, the customer, the customer's usage
22 of those services, the recipient or destination of communications
23 sent to or from those customers, or the content of those
24 communications, shall produce those records as if that warrant had
25 been issued by a California court.

26 (d) No cause of action shall lie against any foreign or California
27 corporation subject to this section, its officers, employees, agents,
28 or other specified persons for providing records, information,
29 facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a warrant
30 issued pursuant to this chapter or statutory authorization pursuant
31 to this chapter.

32 SEC. 2. Section 1524.4 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

33 1524.4. (a) A governmental entity shall not obtain from a
34 provider of electronic communication services or remote computing
35 services the contents of a wire or electronic communication that
36 is stored, held, or maintained by that service provider without a
37 valid search warrant issued by a duly authorized magistrate, with
38 jurisdiction over the offense under investigation, using procedures
39 established pursuant to this chapter.

(b) Within three days after a governmental entity receives those contents from a service provider, the governmental entity shall serve upon, or deliver by registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the court issuing the warrant, to the subscriber, customer, or user a copy of the warrant and a notice that includes the information specified in paragraph (1) of, and subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of, subdivision (c) of Section 1524.5, except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to Section 1524.5.

(c) For purposes of this chapter, “governmental entity” means a department or agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof, or an individual acting for or on behalf of the state or any political subdivision thereof.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms “electronic communication services” and “remote computing services” shall have the same meanings as they have in the Electronic Communications Privacy Act in Chapter 121 (commencing with Section 2701) of Part I of Title 18 of the United State Code.

SEC. 3. Section 1524.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1524.5. (a) (1) A governmental entity acting under Section 1524.2 may, when a search warrant is sought, include in the application a request, supported by sworn affidavit, for an order delaying the warrant notification required under subdivision (b) of Section 1524.4.

(2) The court shall grant the request if the court determines that there is reason to believe that notification of the existence of the warrant may have an adverse result as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1524.2, but only for the period of time that the court finds there is reason to believe that the warrant notification may have that adverse result, and in no event shall the period of time for the delay exceed 90 days.

(b) The court may grant extensions of the delay of the warrant notification, provided for in subdivision (b) of Section 1524.4, of up to 90 days each on the same grounds as provided in subdivision (a).

(c) Upon expiration of the period of delay of the warrant notification under subdivision (a) or (b), the governmental entity shall serve upon, or deliver by registered or first-class mail, electronic mail, or other means reasonably calculated to be effective as specified by the court issuing the warrant, the customer, user,

1 or subscriber a copy of the warrant together with a notice that does
2 both of the following:

3 (1) States with reasonable specificity the nature of the
4 governmental inquiry.

5 (2) Informs the customer, user, or subscriber all of the following:

6 (A) That information maintained for the customer or subscriber
7 by the service provider named in the process or request was
8 supplied to, or requested by, that governmental entity and the date
9 on which the supplying or request took place.

10 (B) That warrant notification to the customer or subscriber was
11 delayed.

12 (C) The grounds for the court's determination to grant the delay.

13 (D) Which provisions of this chapter authorized the delay.

14 SEC. 4. Section 1524.6 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

15 1524.6. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a person or
16 entity providing an electronic communication service or remote
17 computing service shall not knowingly divulge to any person or
18 entity the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is
19 stored, held, or maintained by that service.

20 (b) A service provider described in subdivision (a) may divulge
21 the contents of a communication under any of the following
22 circumstances:

23 (1) To an addressee or intended recipient of the communication
24 or an agent of the addressee or intended recipient.

25 (2) As otherwise authorized in Section 1524.2.

26 (3) With the lawful consent of the originator, an addressee, or
27 intended recipient of the communication, or the subscriber in the
28 case of remote computing ~~service~~. *service. The consent required*
29 *by this paragraph includes any consent obtained prior to January*
30 *1, 2014 if it is consistent in scope with the requirements of this*
31 *section.*

32 (4) To a person employed or authorized or whose facilities are
33 used to forward the communication to its destination.

34 (5) As may be necessary incident to the rendition of the service
35 or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of that
36 service.

37 (6) To a law enforcement agency if the contents were
38 inadvertently obtained by the service provider and appear to pertain
39 to the commission of a crime.

1 (7) To a governmental entity, if the provider, in good faith,
2 believes that an emergency involving the danger of death or serious
3 physical injury to any person requires disclosure without delay of
4 communications relating to the emergency.

5 (c) For the purposes of this section, the terms “electronic
6 communication service” and “remote computing service” shall
7 have the same meanings as they have in the Electronic
8 Communications Privacy Act in Chapter 121 (commencing with
9 Section 2701) of Part I of Title 18 of the United State Code.

10 SEC. 5. Section 1524.7 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

11 1524.7. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (d) of Section
12 1524.2, any provider of electronic communication service or remote
13 computing service, subscriber, or other person aggrieved by any
14 knowing or intentional violation of this chapter may, in a civil
15 action, recover from the person, entity, or governmental entity that
16 committed the violation, relief as may be appropriate.

17 (b) In a civil action under this section, appropriate relief
18 includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

19 (1) Preliminary and other equitable or declaratory relief.

20 (2) Damages under subdivision (c).

21 (3) Reasonable attorney’s fees and other litigation costs
22 reasonably incurred.

23 (c) (1) The court may assess as damages, in a civil action, the
24 sum of the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff and any profits
25 made by the violator as a result of the violation, but in no case
26 shall a person be entitled to recover less than the sum of one
27 thousand dollars (\$1,000).

28 (2) If the violation is willful or intentional, the court may assess
29 punitive damages.

30 (d) For the purposes of this section, the terms “electronic
31 communication service” and “remote computing service” shall
32 have the same meanings as they have in the Electronic
33 Communications Privacy Act in Chapter 121 (commencing with
34 Section 2701) of Part I of Title 18 of the United State Code.